

**ENCLOSURE 2:  
EPA REGION VIII TMDL REVIEW**

TMDL Document Info:

<b>Document Name:</b>	<b>TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD ASSESSMENT ILLINOIS GULCH COUCBL12 Cadmium SUMMIT COUNTY, COLORADO July 2011</b>
<b>Submitted by:</b>	<b>Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Water Quality Control Division – July 2011</b>
<b>Date Received:</b>	<b>July 12, 2011</b>
<b>Review Date:</b>	<b>July 19, 2011</b>
<b>Reviewer:</b>	<b>Julie Kinsey</b>
<b>Rough Draft / Public Notice / Final Draft?</b>	<b>Final Draft</b>
<b>Notes:</b>	

Reviewers Final Recommendation(s) to EPA Administrator (used for final draft review only):

- ☒ Approve  
☐ Partial Approval  
☐ Disapprove  
☐ Insufficient Information

**Approval Notes to Administrator:**

This document provides a standard format for EPA Region 8 to provide comments to state TMDL programs on TMDL documents submitted to EPA for either formal or informal review. All TMDL documents are evaluated against the minimum submission requirements and TMDL elements identified in the following 8 sections:

1. Problem Description
  - 1.1. TMDL Document Submittal Letter
  - 1.2. Identification of the Waterbody, Impairments, and Study Boundaries
  - 1.3. Water Quality Standards
2. Water Quality Target
3. Pollutant Source Analysis
4. TMDL Technical Analysis
  - 4.1. Data Set Description
  - 4.2. Waste Load Allocations (WLA)
  - 4.3. Load Allocations (LA)
  - 4.4. Margin of Safety (MOS)
  - 4.5. Seasonality and variations in assimilative capacity
5. Public Participation
6. Monitoring Strategy
7. Restoration Strategy
8. Daily Loading Expression

Under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, waterbodies that are not attaining one or more water quality standard (WQS) are considered “impaired.” When the cause of the impairment is determined to be a pollutant, a TMDL analysis is required to assess the appropriate maximum allowable pollutant loading rate. A TMDL document consists of a technical analysis conducted to: (1) assess the maximum pollutant loading rate that a waterbody is able to assimilate while maintaining water quality standards; and (2) allocate that assimilative capacity among the known sources of that pollutant. A well written TMDL document will describe a path forward that may be used by those who implement the TMDL recommendations to attain and maintain WQS.

Each of the following eight sections describes the factors that EPA Region 8 staff considers when reviewing TMDL documents. Also included in each section is a list of EPA’s minimum submission requirements relative to that section, a brief summary of the EPA reviewer’s findings, and the reviewer’s comments and/or suggestions. Use of the verb “must” in the minimum submission requirements denotes information that is required to be submitted because it relates to elements of the TMDL required by the CWA and by regulation. Use of the term “should” below denotes information that is generally necessary for EPA to determine if a submitted TMDL is approvable.

This review template is intended to ensure compliance with the Clean Water Act and that the reviewed documents are technically sound and the conclusions are technically defensible.

## 1. Problem Description

A TMDL document needs to provide a clear explanation of the problem it is intended to address. Included in that description should be a definitive portrayal of the physical boundaries to which the TMDL applies, as well as a clear description of the impairments that the TMDL intends to address and the associated pollutant(s) causing those impairments. While the existence of one or more impairment and stressor may be known, it is important that a comprehensive evaluation of the water quality be conducted prior to development of the TMDL to ensure that all water quality problems and associated stressors are identified. Typically, this step is conducted prior to the 303(d) listing of a waterbody through the monitoring and assessment program. The designated uses and water quality criteria for the waterbody should be examined against available data to provide an evaluation of the water quality relative to all applicable water quality standards. If, as part of this exercise, additional WQS problems are discovered and additional stressor pollutants are identified, consideration should be given to concurrently evaluating TMDLs for those additional pollutants. If it is determined that insufficient data is available to make such an evaluation, this should be noted in the TMDL document.

### 1.1 TMDL Document Submittal Letter

When a TMDL document is submitted to EPA requesting formal comments or a final review and approval, the submittal package should include a letter identifying the document being submitted and the purpose of the submission.

Minimum Submission Requirements.

- ☒ A TMDL submittal letter should be included with each TMDL document submitted to EPA requesting a formal review.
- ☒ The submittal letter should specify whether the TMDL document is being submitted for initial review and comments, public review and comments, or final review and approval.
- ☒ Each TMDL document submitted to EPA for final review and approval should be accompanied by a submittal letter that explicitly states that the submittal is a final TMDL submitted under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act for EPA review and approval. This clearly establishes the State's/Tribe's intent to submit, and EPA's duty to review, the TMDL under the statute. The submittal letter should contain such identifying information as the name and location of the waterbody and the pollutant(s) of concern, which matches similar identifying information in the TMDL document for which a review is being requested.

Recommendation:

☒ Approve ☐ Partial Approval ☐ Disapprove ☐ Insufficient Information ☐ N/A

**Summary:** *EPA was provided with copy of the final draft document for review on July 12, 2011 via mail from the Division.*

**Comments:** none

## 1.2 Identification of the Waterbody, Impairments, and Study Boundaries

The TMDL document should provide an unambiguous description of the waterbody to which the TMDL is intended to apply and the impairments the TMDL is intended to address. The document should also clearly delineate the physical boundaries of the waterbody and the geographical extent of the watershed area studied. Any additional information needed to tie the TMDL document back to a current 303(d) listing should also be included.

Minimum Submission Requirements:

- ☒ The TMDL document should clearly identify the pollutant and waterbody segment(s) for which the TMDL is being established. If the TMDL document is submitted to fulfill a TMDL development requirement for a waterbody on the state's current EPA approved 303(d) list, the TMDL document submittal should clearly identify the waterbody and associated impairment(s) as they appear on the State's/Tribe's current EPA approved 303(d) list, including a full waterbody description, assessment unit/waterbody ID, and the priority ranking of the waterbody. This information is necessary to ensure that the administrative record and the national TMDL tracking database properly link the TMDL document to the 303(d) listed waterbody and impairment(s).
- ☒ One or more maps should be included in the TMDL document showing the general location of the waterbody and, to the maximum extent practical, any other features necessary and/or relevant to the understanding of the TMDL analysis, including but not limited to: watershed boundaries, locations of major pollutant sources, major tributaries included in the analysis, location of sampling points, location of discharge gauges, land use patterns, and the location of nearby waterbodies used to provide surrogate information or reference conditions. Clear and concise descriptions of all key features and their relationship to the waterbody and water quality data should be provided for all key and/or relevant features not represented on the map
- ☒ If information is available, the waterbody segment to which the TMDL applies should be identified/geo-referenced using the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD). If the boundaries of the TMDL do not correspond to the Waterbody ID(s) (WBID), Entity\_ID information or reach code (RCH\_Code) information should be provided. If NHD data is not available for the waterbody, an alternative geographical referencing system that unambiguously identifies the physical boundaries to which the TMDL applies may be substituted.

Recommendation:

☒ Approve ☐ Partial Approval ☐ Disapprove ☐ Insufficient Information

**Summary:**

**Physical Setting and Listing History:**

*The segment addressed in the TMDL submittal is located near Breckenridge in Summit County, Colorado. It was added to the State's 303(d) list of impaired water bodies in 2010 for dissolved cadmium, and had previously been on the list for nonattainment of water quality standards for dissolved zinc (a TMDL for Zn was approved by EPA in 2010). It is thought that heavy metal pollution results from a combination of both natural and anthropogenic sources, heavily dominated by acid mine drainage from the Puzzle Mine, a non-active, historical mine site (mining has been occurring in the area since the late*

1800s). Water quality in Illinois Gulch above the Iron Springs Gulch (which is influenced by Puzzle Mine) is in attainment of assigned standards while water quality below the mine has elevated cadmium levels. This is because acid mine drainage enters Illinois Gulch via Iron Springs Gulch.

During April 2006, EPA responded to a reported problem in the vicinity of Illinois Gulch. The Puzzle Mine discharged a slug of orange water which flowed through a gulch (named here as Iron Springs Gulch) through Illinois Gulch into Breckenridge. No fish kills were reported to EPA (Hayes Griswold, pers. comm., 2009). It was suspected that an ice dam had formed at the adit, which broke loose during the spring, and released the backed-up water. This type of event has not been observed since then, although there continues to be seepage from the Puzzle Mine which causes exceedances in dissolved Cd water quality standards.

**Impairment status:**

Segment #	Segment Description	Portion	303(d) Listed Contaminants
Blue River Segment 12	Mainstem of Illinois Gulch and Fredonia Gulch from their source to their confluence with the Blue River	Illinois Gulch	Cd

Table 1. Segment within the Blue River watershed that appears on the 2010 303(d) list of impaired water bodies.

Date (Cycle Year) of Current Approved 303(d) list: 2010		
WBID	Segment Description	Designated Uses & Impairment Status
COUCBL12	Mainstem of Illinois Gulch and Fredonia Gulch from their source to their confluence with the Blue River	Aquatic Life Cold 2: Impaired Recreation P: Not Impaired Water Supply: Not Impaired Agriculture: Not Impaired

Table 2. Designated uses and impairment status for Segment 12, Illinois Gulch.

Water Quality Criteria for Impaired Designated Uses		
WBID	Impaired Designated Use	Applicable Water Quality Criteria and Status
COUCBL12	Aquatic Life Cold 2	Dissolved Phase Cd (1) / Not Attained
Applicable State or Federal Regulations: (1) Classifications and Numeric Standards for Upper Colorado River Basin and North Platte River (Planning Region 12), (Regulation No. 33)		

Table 3. Ambient water quality criteria and status for Segment 12, Illinois Gulch.

**Comments:** none

### 1.3 Water Quality Standards

TMDL documents should provide a complete description of the water quality standards for the waterbodies addressed, including a listing of the designated uses and an indication of whether the uses are being met, not being met, or not assessed. If a designated use was not assessed as part of the TMDL analysis (or not otherwise recently assessed), the documents should provide a reason for the lack of assessment (e.g., sufficient data was not available at this time to assess whether or not this designated use was being met).

Water quality criteria (WQC) are established as a component of water quality standard at levels considered necessary to protect the designated uses assigned to that waterbody. WQC identify quantifiable targets and/or qualitative water quality goals which, if attained and maintained, are intended to ensure that the designated uses for the waterbody are protected. TMDLs result in maintaining and attaining water quality standards by determining the appropriate maximum pollutant loading rate to meet water quality criteria, either directly, or through a surrogate measurable target. The TMDL document should include a description of all applicable water quality criteria for the impaired designated uses and address whether or not the criteria are being attained, not attained, or not evaluated as part of the analysis. If the criteria were not evaluated as part of the analysis, a reason should be cited (e.g. insufficient data were available to determine if this water quality criterion is being attained).

#### Minimum Submission Requirements:

- ☒ The TMDL must include a description of the applicable State/Tribal water quality standard, including the designated use(s) of the waterbody, the applicable numeric or narrative water quality criterion, and the anti-degradation policy. (40 C.F.R. §130.7(c)(1)).
- ☒ The purpose of a TMDL analysis is to determine the assimilative capacity of the waterbody that corresponds to the existing water quality standards for that waterbody, and to allocate that assimilative capacity between the significant sources. Therefore, all TMDL documents must be written to meet the existing water quality standards for that waterbody (CWA §303(d)(1)(C)). *Note: In some circumstances, the load reductions determined to be necessary by the TMDL analysis may prove to be infeasible and may possibly indicate that the existing water quality standards and/or assessment methodologies may be erroneous. However, the TMDL must still be determined based on existing water quality standards. Adjustments to water quality standards and/or assessment methodologies may be evaluated separately, from the TMDL.*
- ☒ The TMDL document should describe the relationship between the pollutant of concern and the water quality standard the pollutant load is intended to meet. This information is necessary for EPA to evaluate whether or not attainment of the prescribed pollutant loadings will result in attainment of the water quality standard in question.
- ☒ If a standard includes multiple criteria for the pollutant of concern, the document should demonstrate that the TMDL value will result in attainment of all related criteria for the pollutant. For example, both acute and chronic values (if present in the WQS) should be addressed in the document, including consideration of magnitude, frequency and duration requirements.

#### Recommendation:

- ☒ Approve   ☐ Partial Approval   ☐ Disapprove   ☐ Insufficient Information

***Summary:*** Numeric pollutant criteria for Selenium are identified in sections 31.11 and 31.16 of Colorado's Basic Standards and Methodologies for Surface Water. The specific numeric standards assigned to the listed stream segment are contained in Regulation 33, the Classifications and Numeric Standards for Upper Colorado River Basin and North Platte River

(Planning Region 12). The relevant standards for the stream segment addressed in this document are Table Value Standards (TVS), which vary based on hardness. Hardness fluctuates seasonally, therefore, values are shown for low-flow and high-flow seasons (Table 4). The low-flow season is from September through April, while the high-flow season was from May through August.

The Table Value Standards include the following:

Segment 12	Chronic	Acute
Cd-D	$(1.101672 - [\ln(\text{hardness}) \times (0.041838)]) \times e^{0.7998[\ln(\text{hardness})] - 4.4451}$	$\text{Trout} = (1.136672 - [\ln(\text{hardness}) \times (0.041838)]) \times e^{0.9151[\ln(\text{hardness})] - 3.6236}$

Season	Hardness mg/L	Cd-D, ug/L TVS (ch)	Cd-D ug/L TVS (acute)
Low-flow	130.5	0.52	2.15
High-flow	113.1	0.47	1.90

Table 4. Average hardness and table value standards (chronic and acute) for 303(d) listed segment of Illinois Gulch. Data are from the Colorado Water Quality Control Division.

Comments: none

## Water Quality Targets

TMDL analyses establish numeric targets that are used to determine whether water quality standards are being achieved. Quantified water quality targets or endpoints should be provided to evaluate each listed pollutant/water body combination addressed by the TMDL, and should represent achievement of applicable water quality standards and support of associated beneficial uses. For pollutants with numeric water quality standards, the numeric criteria are generally used as the water quality target. For pollutants with narrative standards, the narrative standard should be translated into a measurable value. At a minimum, one target is required for each pollutant/water body combination. It is generally desirable, however, to include several targets that represent achievement of the standard and support of beneficial uses (e.g., for a sediment impairment issue it may be appropriate to include a variety of targets representing water column sediment such as TSS, embeddeness, stream morphology, up-slope conditions and a measure of biota).

Minimum Submission Requirements:

- ☒ The TMDL should identify a numeric water quality target(s) for each waterbody pollutant combination. The TMDL target is a quantitative value used to measure whether or not the applicable water quality standard is attained. *Generally, the pollutant of concern and the numeric water quality target are, respectively, the*

*chemical causing the impairment and the numeric criteria for that chemical (e.g., chromium) contained in the water quality standard. Occasionally, the pollutant of concern is different from the parameter that is the subject of the numeric water quality target (e.g., when the pollutant of concern is phosphorus and the numeric water quality target is expressed as a numerical dissolved oxygen criterion). In such cases, the TMDL should explain the linkage between the pollutant(s) of concern, and express the quantitative relationship between the TMDL target and pollutant of concern. In all cases, TMDL targets must represent the attainment of current water quality standards.*

- ☒ When a numeric TMDL target is established to ensure the attainment of a narrative water quality criterion, the numeric target, the methodology used to determine the numeric target, and the link between the pollutant of concern and the narrative water quality criterion should all be described in the TMDL document. Any additional information supporting the numeric target and linkage should also be included in the document.

**Recommendation:**

- ☒ Approve ☐ Partial Approval ☐ Disapprove ☐ Insufficient Information

**Summary:** *The acute and chronic standards for Aquatic Life Use for dissolved cadmium (Table 4).*

Season	Hardness mg/L	Cd-D, ug/L TVS (ch)	Cd-D ug/L TVS (ac- tr)
Low- flow	130.5	0.52	2.15
High- flow	113.1	0.47	1.90

Table 4. Average hardness and table value standards (chronic and acute) for 303(d) listed segment of Illinois Gulch. Data are from the Colorado Water Quality Control Division.

**Comments:** *none*

### 3. Pollutant Source Analysis

A TMDL analysis is conducted when a pollutant load is known or suspected to be exceeding the loading capacity of the waterbody. Logically then, a TMDL analysis should consider all sources of the pollutant of concern in some manner. The detail provided in the source assessment step drives the rigor of the pollutant load allocation. In other words, it is only possible to specifically allocate quantifiable loads or load reductions to each significant source (or source category) when the relative load contribution from each source has been estimated. Therefore, the pollutant load from each significant source (or source category) should be identified and quantified to the maximum practical extent. This may be accomplished using site-specific monitoring data, modeling, or application of other assessment techniques. If insufficient time or resources are available to accomplish this step, a phased/adaptive management approach may be appropriate. The approach should be clearly defined in the document.

**Minimum Submission Requirements:**

- ☒ The TMDL should include an identification of all potentially significant point and nonpoint sources of the pollutant of concern, including the geographical location of the source(s) and the quantity of the loading, e.g., lbs/per day. This information is necessary for EPA to evaluate the WLA, LA and MOS components of the TMDL.

- ☒ The level of detail provided in the source assessment should be commensurate with the nature of the watershed and the nature of the pollutant being studied. Where it is possible to separate natural background from nonpoint sources, the TMDL should include a description of both the natural background loads and the nonpoint source loads.
- ☒ Natural background loads should not be assumed to be the difference between the sum of known and quantified anthropogenic sources and the existing *in situ* loads (e.g. measured in stream) unless it can be demonstrated that all significant anthropogenic sources of the pollutant of concern have been identified, characterized, and properly quantified.
- ☒ The sampling data relied upon to discover, characterize, and quantify the pollutant sources should be included in the document (e.g. a data appendix) along with a description of how the data were analyzed to characterize and quantify the pollutant sources. A discussion of the known deficiencies and/or gaps in the data set and their potential implications should also be included.

Recommendation:

☒ Approve   ☐ Partial Approval   ☐ Disapprove   ☐ Insufficient Information

**Summary:** *Water quality data were collected at one site (Illinois Gulch at the Breckenridge Ice Rink) during routine monitoring by the Colorado Water Quality Control Division (WQCD) from 2001-2007. In addition, WQCD conducted synoptic sampling events; 2 during 2008 and 2 during 2010. Six sites were sampled: sample sites were located upstream from the Puzzle Mine (Illinois Gulch at Illinois Gulch Road), the Puzzle Mine seepage, Iron Springs Gulch upstream from the confluence with Illinois Gulch, Illinois Gulch upstream of the confluence with Iron Springs Gulch, Illinois Gulch downstream of the confluence with Iron Springs Gulch, and Illinois Gulch at the Breckenridge Ice Rink. A cadmium load duration curve for Illinois Gulch was constructed to compare loads to the standard across all hydrologic conditions. Cadmium exceedances are observed across most flow conditions, which suggest pollutant contributions from groundwater sources, point sources, and additional nonpoint sources from mining features. No data fall under the High Flow category due to the small data set for this study. Very few samples were actually collected under each of the different hydrologic conditions. However, the exceedances occurring under the range of flow conditions observed suggest a continually discharging point source (this was determined to be the Puzzle Mine). The synoptic data from 2008 and 2010 illustrate spatial patterns in the system and demonstrate that dissolved cadmium concentrations attenuate with distance downstream from this source.*

**Comments:** *none*

## 4. TMDL Technical Analysis

TMDL determinations should be supported by a robust data set and an appropriate level of technical analysis. This applies to all of the components of a TMDL document. It is vitally important that the technical basis for all conclusions be articulated in a manner that is easily understandable and readily apparent to the reader.



A TMDL analysis determines the maximum pollutant loading rate that may be allowed to a waterbody without violating water quality standards. The TMDL analysis should demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between the rate of pollutant loading into the waterbody and the resultant water quality impacts. This stressor → response relationship between the pollutant and impairment and between the selected targets, sources, TMDLs, and load allocations needs to be clearly articulated and supported by an appropriate level of technical analysis. Every effort should be made to be as detailed as possible, and to base all conclusions on the best available scientific principles.

The pollutant loading allocation is at the heart of the TMDL analysis. TMDLs apportion responsibility for taking actions by allocating the available assimilative capacity among the various point, nonpoint, and natural pollutant sources. Allocations may be expressed in a variety of ways, such as by individual discharger, by tributary watershed, by source or land use category, by land parcel, or other appropriate scale or division of responsibility.

The pollutant loading allocation that will result in achievement of the water quality target is expressed in the form of the standard TMDL equation:

$$TMDL = \sum LAs + \sum WLAs + MOS$$

Where:

TMDL = Total Pollutant Loading Capacity of the waterbody

LAs = Pollutant Load Allocations

WLAs = Pollutant Wasteload Allocations

MOS = The portion of the Load Capacity allocated to the Margin of safety.

#### Minimum Submission Requirements:

- ☒ A TMDL must identify the loading capacity of a waterbody for the applicable pollutant, taking into consideration temporal variations in that capacity. EPA regulations define loading capacity as the greatest amount of a pollutant that a water can receive without violating water quality standards (40 C.F.R. §130.2(f)).
- ☒ The total loading capacity of the waterbody should be clearly demonstrated to equate back to the pollutant load allocations through a balanced TMDL equation. In instances where numerous LA, WLA and seasonal TMDL capacities make expression in the form of an equation cumbersome, a table may be substituted as long as it is clear that the total TMDL capacity equates to the sum of the allocations.
- ☒ The TMDL document should describe the methodology and technical analysis used to establish and quantify the cause-and-effect relationship between the numeric target and the identified pollutant sources. In many instances, this method will be a water quality model.
- ☒ It is necessary for EPA staff to be aware of any assumptions used in the technical analysis to understand and evaluate the methodology used to derive the TMDL value and associated loading allocations. Therefore, the TMDL document should contain a description of any important assumptions (including the basis for those assumptions) made in developing the TMDL, including but not limited to:

- (1) the spatial extent of the watershed in which the impaired waterbody is located and the spatial extent of the TMDL technical analysis;
- (2) the distribution of land use in the watershed (e.g., urban, forested, agriculture);
- (3) a presentation of relevant information affecting the characterization of the pollutant of concern and its allocation to sources such as population characteristics, wildlife resources, industrial activities etc...;

- (4) present and future growth trends, if taken into consideration in determining the TMDL and preparing the TMDL document (e.g., the TMDL could include the design capacity of an existing or planned wastewater treatment facility);
- (5) an explanation and analytical basis for expressing the TMDL through surrogate measures, if applicable. Surrogate measures are parameters such as percent fines and turbidity for sediment impairments; chlorophyll *a* and phosphorus loadings for excess algae; length of riparian buffer; or number of acres of best management practices.

- ☒ The TMDL document should contain documentation supporting the TMDL analysis, including an inventory of the data set used, a description of the methodology used to analyze the data, a discussion of strengths and weaknesses in the analytical process, and the results from any water quality modeling used. This information is necessary for EPA to review the loading capacity determination, and the associated load, wasteload, and margin of safety allocations.
- ☒ TMDLs must take critical conditions (e.g., stream flow, loading, and water quality parameters, seasonality, etc...) into account as part of the analysis of loading capacity (40 C.F.R. §130.7(c)(1) ). TMDLs should define applicable critical conditions and describe the approach used to determine both point and nonpoint source loadings under such critical conditions. In particular, the document should discuss the approach used to compute and allocate nonpoint source loadings, e.g., meteorological conditions and land use distribution.
- ☒ Where both nonpoint sources and NPDES permitted point sources are included in the TMDL loading allocation, and attainment of the TMDL target depends on reductions in the nonpoint source loads, the TMDL document must include a demonstration that nonpoint source loading reductions needed to implement the load allocations are actually practicable [40 CFR 130.2(i) and 122.44(d)].

Recommendation:

- ☒ Approve   ☐ Partial Approval   ☐ Disapprove   ☐ Insufficient Information

### **Summary:**

#### **Approach for TMDL Calculation:**

*The TMDL is calculated using median flows for high-flow and low-flow seasons, multiplied by the existing stream standard (chronic) and a conversion factor (0.0054) to approximate a load in pounds/day. This load is reduced by 10% to reflect the margin of safety (MOS). The resulting load is allocated between background nonpoint source for the Load Allocation (which was determined to be zero) and the discrete and diffuse sources at the Puzzle Mine site for the Waste Load Allocation.*

*Observed loads are calculated using eighty-fifth percentile concentrations which are calculated on a flow-season basis and multiplied by corresponding seasonal median flows and a conversion factor (0.0054) to estimate a daily load in pounds/day. Reductions are calculated as the difference between the observed load and the TMDL Load with the 10% MOS.*

*The TMDL allocations (LA and WLA) are determined by calculating the contribution from background and attributing the remainder to mining influences. Background is the average of the concentrations from the upstream sites. The water quality at these sites was below detection levels for cadmium. The assigned background concentration for cadmium was zero for both flow conditions. Therefore, the LA for cadmium will be 0. The observed loads of cadmium at the downstream site are attributed to mining influence, and the entire cadmium TMDL is allocated to the WLA. TMDLs were calculated for high flow and low flow conditions for the Illinois Gulch downstream Iron Springs Gulch site (see Table 11).*

TMDL Site	Flow Condition	Cd-D Observed Load	TMDL Load	MOS	TMDL Load (w/10% MOS)	Reduction	Reduction	TMDL LA	TMDL WLA
		(lbs/D)	(lbs/D)	(lbs/D)	(lbs/D)	(lbs/D)	%	(lbs/D)	(lbs/D)
Illinois Gl blw Iron Springs Gl	Low	0.01	0.002	0.0002	0.0018	0.0044	71%	0.00	0.0018
Illinois Gl blw Iron Springs Gl	High	0.02	0.0073	0.0007	0.0066	0.0169	72%	0.00	0.0066

Table 11. Cd TMDL and Load Reduction by flow condition (includes 10% MOS) Segment: COUCBL12. Illinois Gulch

## 4.2 Waste Load Allocations (WLA):

Waste Load Allocations represent point source pollutant loads to the waterbody. Point source loads are typically better understood and more easily monitored and quantified than nonpoint source loads. Whenever practical, each point source should be given a separate waste load allocation. All NPDES permitted dischargers that discharge the pollutant under analysis directly to the waterbody should be identified and given separate waste load allocations. The finalized WLAs are required to be incorporated into future NPDES permit renewals.

### Minimum Submission Requirements:

- ☒ EPA regulations require that a TMDL include WLAs for all significant and/or NPDES permitted point sources of the pollutant. TMDLs must identify the portion of the loading capacity allocated to individual existing and/or future point source(s) (40 C.F.R. §130.2(h), 40 C.F.R. §130.2(i)). In some cases, WLAs may cover more than one discharger, e.g., if the source is contained within a general permit. If no allocations are to be made to point sources, then the TMDL should include a value of zero for the WLA.
- ☒ All NPDES permitted dischargers given WLA as part of the TMDL should be identified in the TMDL, including the specific NPDES permit numbers, their geographical locations, and their associated waste load allocations.

### Recommendation:

☒ Approve ☐ Partial Approval ☐ Disapprove ☐ Insufficient Information

***Summary:*** The observed loads of cadmium at the downstream site are attributed to mining influence, and the entire cadmium TMDL is allocated to the WLA.

***Comments:*** none

### 4.3 Load Allocations (LA):

Load allocations include the nonpoint source, natural, and background loads. These types of loads are typically more difficult to quantify than point source loads, and may include a significant degree of uncertainty. Often it is necessary to group these loads into larger categories and estimate the loading rates based on limited monitoring data and/or modeling results. The background load represents a composite of all upstream pollutant loads into the waterbody. In addition to the upstream nonpoint and upstream natural load, the background load often includes upstream point source loads that are not given specific waste load allocations in this particular TMDL analysis. In instances where nonpoint source loading rates are particularly difficult to quantify, a performance-based allocation approach, in which a detailed monitoring plan and adaptive management strategy are employed for the application of BMPs, may be appropriate.

Minimum Submission Requirements:

☒ EPA regulations require that TMDL expressions include LAs which identify the portion of the loading capacity attributed to nonpoint sources and to natural background. Load allocations may range from reasonably accurate estimates to gross allotments (40 C.F.R. §130.2(g)). Load allocations may be included for both existing and future nonpoint source loads. Where possible, load allocations should be described separately for natural background and nonpoint sources.

☒ Load allocations assigned to natural background loads should not be assumed to be the difference between the sum of known and quantified anthropogenic sources and the existing *in situ* loads (e.g., measured in stream) unless it can be demonstrated that all significant anthropogenic sources of the pollutant of concern have been identified and given proper load or waste load allocations.

Recommendation:

☒ Approve ☐ Partial Approval ☐ Disapprove ☐ Insufficient Information

**Summary:** *The submittal provides LAs for nonpoint source and natural background sources in the watershed (they are set at zero, as the entire load is attributed to point sources).*

**Comments:** *none*

### 4.4 Margin of Safety (MOS):

Natural systems are inherently complex. Any mathematical relationship used to quantify the stressor → response relationship between pollutant loading rates and the resultant water quality impacts, no matter how rigorous, will include some level of uncertainty and error. To compensate for this uncertainty and ensure water quality standards will be attained, a margin of safety is required as a component of each TMDL. The MOS may take the form of an explicit load allocation (e.g., 10 lbs/day), or may be implicitly built into the TMDL analysis through the use of conservative assumptions and values for the various factors that determine the TMDL pollutant load → water quality effect relationship. Whether explicit or implicit, the MOS should be supported by an appropriate level of discussion that addresses the level of uncertainty in the various components of the TMDL technical analysis, the assumptions used in that analysis, and the relative effect of those assumptions on the final TMDL. The discussion should demonstrate that the MOS used is sufficient to ensure that the water quality standards would be attained if the TMDL pollutant loading rates are met. In cases where there is substantial uncertainty regarding the linkage between the proposed allocations and achievement of water quality standards, it may be necessary

to employ a phased or adaptive management approach (e.g., establish a monitoring plan to determine if the proposed allocations are, in fact, leading to the desired water quality improvements).

Minimum Submission Requirements:

- ☒ TMDLs must include a margin of safety (MOS) to account for any lack of knowledge concerning the relationship between load and wasteload allocations and water quality (CWA §303(d)(1)(C), 40 C.F.R. §130.7(c)(1)). EPA's 1991 TMDL Guidance explains that the MOS may be implicit (i.e., incorporated into the TMDL through conservative assumptions in the analysis) or explicit (i.e., expressed in the TMDL as loadings set aside for the MOS).
- ☐ If the MOS is implicit, the conservative assumptions in the analysis that account for the MOS should be identified and described. The document should discuss why the assumptions are considered conservative and the effect of the assumption on the final TMDL value determined.
- ☒ If the MOS is explicit, the loading set aside for the MOS should be identified. The document should discuss how the explicit MOS chosen is related to the uncertainty and/or potential error in the linkage analysis between the WQS, the TMDL target, and the TMDL loading rate.
- ☐ If, rather than an explicit or implicit MOS, the TMDL relies upon a phased approach to deal with large and/or unquantifiable uncertainties in the linkage analysis, the document should include a description of the planned phases for the TMDL as well as a monitoring plan and adaptive management strategy.

Recommendation:

- ☒ Approve ☐ Partial Approval ☐ Disapprove ☐ Insufficient Information

***Summary:*** *An explicit margin of safety of 10% is included in the document.*

***Comments:*** *none*

#### 4.5 Seasonality and variations in assimilative capacity:

The TMDL relationship is a factor of both the loading rate of the pollutant to the waterbody and the amount of pollutant the waterbody can assimilate and still attain water quality standards. Water quality standards often vary based on seasonal considerations. Therefore, it is appropriate that the TMDL analysis consider seasonal variations, such as critical flow periods (high flow, low flow), when establishing TMDLs, targets, and allocations.

Minimum Submission Requirements:

- ☒ The statute and regulations require that a TMDL be established with consideration of seasonal variations. The TMDL must describe the method chosen for including seasonal variability as a factor. (CWA §303(d)(1)(C), 40 C.F.R. §130.7(c)(1)).

Recommendation:

- ☒ Approve ☐ Partial Approval ☐ Disapprove ☐ Insufficient Information

***Summary:*** *The TMDL analysis provides loading determinations to address seasonal aspects associated with the waterbody segment's hydrographs. Allowable daily loads as well as required percent reductions were based on a high-flow season (May through August) and a low-flow season (September through April).*

***Comments:*** *none*

## 5. Public Participation

EPA regulations require that the establishment of TMDLs be conducted in a process open to the public, and that the public be afforded an opportunity to participate. To meaningfully participate in the TMDL process it is necessary that stakeholders, including members of the general public, be able to understand the problem and the proposed solution. TMDL documents should include language that explains the issues to the general public in understandable terms, as well as provides additional detailed technical information for the scientific community. Notifications or solicitations for comments regarding the TMDL should be made available to the general public, widely circulated, and clearly identify the product as a TMDL and the fact that it will be submitted to EPA for review. When the final TMDL is submitted to EPA for approval, a copy of the comments received by the state and the state responses to those comments should be included with the document.

Minimum Submission Requirements:

- ☐ The TMDL must include a description of the public participation process used during the development of the TMDL (40 C.F.R. §130.7(c)(1)(ii) ).
- ☐ TMDLs submitted to EPA for review and approval should include a summary of significant comments and the State's/Tribe's responses to those comments.

Recommendation:

- ☐ Approve ☐ Partial Approval ☐ Disapprove ☐ Insufficient Information

**Summary:** *The public participation process was adequately described in the document. After the public comment period of April 1-30, 2011, the division received minimal comments from EPA, and no comments from the public.*

**Comments:** *none*

## 6. Monitoring Strategy

TMDLs may have significant uncertainty associated with the selection of appropriate numeric targets and estimates of source loadings and assimilative capacity. In these cases, a phased TMDL approach may be necessary. For Phased TMDLs, it is EPA's expectation that a monitoring plan will be included as a component of the TMDL document to articulate the means by which the TMDL will be evaluated in the field, and to provide for future supplemental data that will address any uncertainties that may exist when the document is prepared.

Minimum Submission Requirements:

- ☐ When a TMDL involves both NPDES permitted point source(s) and nonpoint source(s) allocations, and attainment of the TMDL target depends on reductions in the nonpoint source loads, the TMDL document should include a monitoring plan that describes the additional data to be collected to determine if the load reductions provided for in the TMDL are occurring.
- ☐ Under certain circumstances, a phased TMDL approach may be utilized when limited existing data are relied upon to develop a TMDL, and the State believes that the use of additional data or data based on better analytical techniques would likely increase the accuracy of the TMDL load calculation and merit development of a second phase TMDL. EPA recommends that a phased TMDL document or its implementation plan include a

monitoring plan and a scheduled timeframe for revision of the TMDL. These elements would not be an intrinsic part of the TMDL and would not be approved by EPA, but may be necessary to support a rationale for approving the TMDL. [http://www.epa.gov/owow/tmdl/tmdl\\_clarification\\_letter.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/owow/tmdl/tmdl_clarification_letter.pdf)

Recommendation:

☒ Approve ☐ Partial Approval ☐ Disapprove ☐ Insufficient Information

**Summary:** *A specific monitoring plan was not provided in the submittal.*

**Comments:** *none*

## 7. Restoration Strategy

The overall purpose of the TMDL analysis is to determine what actions are necessary to ensure that the pollutant load in a waterbody does not result in water quality impairment. Adding additional detail regarding the proposed approach for the restoration of water quality is not currently a regulatory requirement, but is considered a value added component of a TMDL document. During the TMDL analytical process, information is often gained that may serve to point restoration efforts in the right direction and help ensure that resources are spent in the most efficient manner possible. For example, watershed models used to analyze the linkage between the pollutant loading rates and resultant water quality impacts might also be used to conduct “what if” scenarios to help direct BMP installations to locations that provide the greatest pollutant reductions. Once a TMDL has been written and approved, it is often the responsibility of other water quality programs to see that it is implemented. The level of quality and detail provided in the restoration strategy will greatly influence the future success in achieving the needed pollutant load reductions.

Minimum Submission Requirements:

- ☐ EPA is not required to and does not approve TMDL implementation plans. However, in cases where a WLA is dependent upon the achievement of a LA, “reasonable assurance” is required to demonstrate the necessary LA called for in the document is practicable). A discussion of the BMPs (or other load reduction measures) that are to be relied upon to achieve the LA(s), and programs and funding sources that will be relied upon to implement the load reductions called for in the document, may be included in the implementation/restoration section of the TMDL document to support a demonstration of “reasonable assurance”.

Recommendation:

☒ Approve ☐ Partial Approval ☐ Disapprove ☐ Insufficient Information

**Summary:** *A specific restoration strategy was not provided in the submittal.*

**Comments:** *none*

## 8. Daily Loading Expression

The goal of a TMDL analysis is to determine what actions are necessary to attain and maintain WQS. The appropriate averaging period that corresponds to this goal will vary depending on the pollutant and the nature of the waterbody under analysis. When selecting an appropriate averaging period for a TMDL analysis, primary concern should be given to the nature of the pollutant in question and the achievement of the underlying WQS. However, recent federal appeals court decisions have pointed out that the title TMDL implies a “daily” loading rate. While the most appropriate averaging period to be used for developing a TMDL analysis may vary according to the pollutant, a daily loading rate can provide a more practical indication of whether or not the overall needed load reductions are being achieved. When limited monitoring resources are available, a daily loading target that takes into account the natural variability of the system can serve as a useful indicator for whether or not the overall load reductions are likely to be met. Therefore, a daily expression of the required pollutant loading rate is a required element in all TMDLs, in addition to any other load averaging periods that may have been used to conduct the TMDL analysis. The level of effort spent to develop the daily load indicator should be based on the overall utility it can provide as an indicator for the total load reductions needed.

Minimum Submission Requirements:

- ☒ The document should include an expression of the TMDL in terms of a daily load. However, the TMDL may also be expressed in temporal terms other than daily (e.g., an annual or monthly load). If the document expresses the TMDL in additional “non-daily” terms the document should explain why it is appropriate or advantageous to express the TMDL in the additional unit of measurement chosen.

Recommendation:

- ☒ Approve   ☐ Partial Approval   ☐ Disapprove   ☐ Insufficient Information

**Summary:** *Daily load expressions are provided in the document.*

**Comments:** *none*